Senate unanideny that this government has any right take my money to teach the Catholic retion to a Comanche, or the Methodist to a cooc. It is no part of the duty of this government to teach an Indian that the Pope is tallible. Other churches have voluntarily relinquished such appropriations. If the Catholic Church is such a patriotic institu-tion as its cardinal in a public letter has rely declared it to be, it will cease askney from the government to propa-The report was disagreed to-58 to 65-and the bill sent back to conference. The conference report on the District of columbia appropriation bill was agreed to not the bill sent back to conference, and, at 30, the House took a recess until 10 o'clock

SENATORS OBSTINATE.

They Refuse to Accept Conference Reports on Two Bills.

WASHINGTON, June 6 .- The Senate made some progress to-day towards clearing away the great appropriation bills which stand ahead of adjournment. The Indian bill was finally disposed of, the contract school item being modified so that Catholic schools will Speaker Reed to-day appointed Messrs.

be abolished July 1, 1897. After discussing Evans of Kentucky, Russell of Connecticut, the items of battle ships and armor plates and McMillin of Tennessee, House members most of the day, the Senate declined, by a vote of 24 to 22, to accept a conference report recommending three battle ships and armor plate at a maximum of \$425. The suntions for new public buildings at the capitals of Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana, and additional sums for buildings at other

Vice President Stevenson was in the chair to-day after an absence of two days, and announced his signature to a number of bills, cluding the deficiency appropriation and alled cheese blils.

Among the favorable reports was one from the library committee for a peace monument at Appomattox, Va., at the point where Grant and Lee met.

Mr. Allison reported a partial agreement on the sundry appropriation bill. He explained that a number of items were still open, including those for new public buildings at Salt Lake City and at the capitals of the new States of Idaho, Wyoming and Montana, and additions for the public buildings at Kansas City, Savannah, Ga., and Camden, N. J. As to the last-named cities, he said, the buildings were near completion, nal appropriations were made. But the se conferees positively refused, said Mr. son, to assent to any public building The Senate amendment of \$35,000 for pation in the Brussels exposition next ar was also resisted by the House, alough the State Department regarded it as desirable that this government take in the event. Mr. Allison said these nd other items were of such importance to irge interests that the Senate conferees did ot feel justified in abandoning them without

Mr. Dubois made a vigorous plea for The buildings at the new capitals. He said that it was notorious that the Speaker of the House and the chairman of the House committee on public buildings and grounds clined to approve any new public building.

nd yet, said Mr. Dubois, Speaker Reed reded in a place with 15,300 people with a pubbuilding costing \$1,150,000. The district repsented by Chairman Milliken, of Maine, of
the House committee on public buildings, had the House committee on public buildings, had federal buildings in five towns. Mr. Dubois gave in some detail the Maine towns having blic buildings. No doubt, he said, there is no need of further public buildings in ee lived in a town which would not make a ty seats in some of these new Westfistrict represented by these gentlemen Reed and Milliken.)

Mr. Vest said it was an established policy o give the new States a public building at fr. Platt thought the Senate should take firm stand insisting on all proper public aprovements. The government was not nprovements. The government was not poing into bankruptcy. After all the talk here was a good deal of money in the reasury, perhaps improperly, raised by bonds, but nevertheless there. Mr. Platt

would be a queer policy for an in-

idual to borrow money, put it in his sket and refuse to pay a note when it was a but this appeared to be in line with policy of borrowing money on bonds and iding on to it until the bonds became due After further debate in favor of the need federal buildings, the Senate conferees ere instructed to insist on all the public ailding items. To emphasize the insistence

ea and nay vote was taken, resulting 58

Similar action was taken as to the Brusils exposition and other items. The final
inference report on the Indian appropriaon bill was presented and agreed to. The
em as to contract Indian schools is modied by limiting the date of continuance until
ily 1, 1897, instead of July 1, 1898. The item
1 1833,000 for legal fees in the claims of the
bild settlers or Cherokee Indians' is modied so that the Secretary of the Interior
tains the 35 per cent. fund.

The bill was passed to expedite the deliv-The bill was passed to expedite the deliv-

Mr. Hale presented a conference report on he naval appropriation bill. It fixed the naval appropriation bill. It fixed the mber of battle ships at three and \$425 per as the maximum price of armor. Mr. andler criticised the agreement. He said third battle ship would not be advanced by being authorized now instead of it winter. Two battle ships a year, he is were enough. Mr. Chandler declared to the price of \$425 for armor was excession.

And extravagant.

Hawley deplored Mr. Chandler's reks, saying too much importance would
attached to them owing to his former
ice as Secretary of the Navy. He said
was a fair price for armor, considering he was a fair price for armor, considering the wast cost of an armor plant, etc. He had seen assured that the Bethlehem Company's intract with Russia to furnish armor at to the foreign market.

r. Pettigrew attacked the report in vigween the Carnegie and Bethlehem works.
What kind of a position is the Republican arty going to be in in the coming camaign?" exclaimed Mr. Pettigrew. "You ll hear from it at every schoolhouse eeting. We have an anti-trust law, yet e propose to become the third party to a

Mr. Bacon said that while he had favored our battle ships, yet he would decline to apport three if the armor was to be paid at the excessive rate of \$425. Mr. Gorman, one of the conferees, said hat while he did not join in the report, e was satisfied that the naval bill would e put in jeopardy if the three ships were ot agreed to by the Senate.

In reply to Mr. Squire's suggestion that he armor furnished by the Bethlehem

s that furnished the United States at a righer price, Mr. White humorously stated: 'It is interesting to know we are furnishing ur enemies with armor plate we can penerate with ease.

Mr. Smith said the government was facag a combination making greater profits han any other class of concerns, except ossibly blevele manufacturers, and he d a decisive stand against the com-

When the debate closed the conference report was disagreed to-22 to 24. The bill was then recommitted to conference. fter a brief executive session, a bill was Castern judicial district of Texas and to provide for the holding of terms of court at Beaumont. Tex., and then, at 5:15 p. m., the Senate adjourned.

Kid's Band to Be Hunted Down. WASHINGTON, June 6 .- Secretary of State Olney and Senor Romero, minister for Mexico, have signed an agreement whereby the troops of either the United States or Mexico may cross the boundary line in hot pursuit of hostile Indians. This is the third time the two governments have entered into such an agreement, the last expiring in 1890. The occasion for this new arrangement is In the operations on the border of id's band of Indians. Now that the United States troops may continue on a hot trail it is hoped they will make short work of this

ous cutiew. Two Hoosiers Awarded Pensions. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 6-F. M. Hanes, of Hancock county, was awarded a pension

of \$12 a month to-day. James M. Boyd, of Portland, was awarded a pension of \$30. Bills Signed by the President. WASHINGTON, June 6 .- The President ias signed the filled cheese bill, the Arizona ding bill, the fortifications appropriation il and the bill granting right of way arough the Grand Canyon forest reserva-

Mexico in Seed of Corn.

duties on twenty-eight thousand tons o corn if the same is brought into the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi and sold at a cost price. In the case of corn imported into Yucatan and Campechee 50 per cent. of the duties are remitted.

Postoffice Consolidations. WASHINGTON, June 6.- The conferees on the postoffice appropriation bill have settled postoffice consolidation amendment, which was the only difference remaining between the two houses of importance. The compromise agreed on maintains all offices heretofore established, excepting Ellicott City, Md. It prohibits consolidations in the future of towns of less than 1,500 popultion, and the consolidations permitted, is stipulated, shall be within a radius of five miles of the city with which the office is to be consolidated.

General Notes. WASHINGTON, June 6 .- To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$265,304,384; gold reserve, \$106,524,988. The President has sent to the Senate the

nominations of Lieut. Col. Francis Guenther, to be colonel, and Maj. William Sinclair, to be lieutenant colonel; also a number of other

Postmaster-general Wilson to-day issued a dry civil conferees were instructed by a lottery order to all postmasters barring the mails against the Mutual Debenture Company. of Iowa, with headquarters in Chicago and Emporia, Kan., and its officers. These are W. E. Coon, president, and J. S. McIn-

tire, secretary and treasurer. The latter's personal mail is also barred. The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: David N. Burke, of New York, to be consul-general at Tangier, Morocco; Alexander G. Maylie, of Louisiana, to be special examiner of drugs, medicines and chemicals in the dis-

trict of New Orleans. THE BICYCLE CRAZE.

In Spite of Its Ravages the Wheel Is of Benefit to the World.

New York Evening Post.

It has been discovered simultaneously by the leaders in various branches of industry. ousiness and amusement that the real cause of the hard times is not the tariff, not the currency, not the uncertainty about McKinley's financial position, but the bicycle. Theatrical managers say they have had the poorest season for many years, and that their money in order that with it they may buy wheels. This of itself is disastrous to the theaters, but worse remains to be told, for, having bought the wheels, they ride on them in the evening instead of going to places of amusement. They ride also on Saturday aftsally on Sundays that the theaters, which formerly gave successful performances on that day, have discontinued them. The Sabbatarian might find encouragement in this fact were it not true that the churches are suffering almost as severly as the theaters

Business men are as loud in their complaints as the theater managers. The watchmakers and jewelers say they are nearly ruined; that all pin money which the young now give him a bicycle, and that all the famject of equipping every boy and girl, as well as father and mother, with a wheel. The declaring that about all the business he does is in chewing gum, ice cream and soft drinks, while his candies find few customers. The tobacco manufacturer says he is the worst hit of all, since few riders care to smoke on the road—for which there is reason for profound gratitude—and the journals of the trade say it is a fact that the consump-tion of cigars is decreasing at the rate of a million a day, the total decrease since the craze became general averaging no less than 700,000,000 a year. Instead of sitting idle and smoking most of the day, hundreds of men now ride, and smoke only when they are

The tailor, the hatter, the bookseller, the shoemaker, the horse dealer, and the riding master, all tell similar tales of woe. he tailor says that so many men go about half the time in cheap bicycle suits that they do not wear out their good clothes half as rapidly as formerly. The hatter says so many of them wear cheap caps, in which there is no profit to the maker, that their hats last them twice as long as here-tofore. The shoemaker says he is even worse off, for while they buy cheap shoes worse off, for while they buy cheap shoes for the bicycle, they do not even wear these out, and they refrain from walking much in any kind of shoes whatever, so that his loss is almost total. The bookseller says people who are rushing about on wheels, days, nights, and Sundays, no longer read anything, and his business has become practically worthless. As for the horse dealer, stable keeper and riding master, it is notorious what has happened to them. is notorious what has happened to them. They are no longer "in it," and, like the they are no longer in it, and, like the horse, are a drug in the market. Even the saloon keeper groans, for he says that while many riders drink beer, the number who take "soft drinks" is much larger, while the number who take "hard drinks" is constantly diminishing, which must be the case in the pursuit of a pastime which cannot be followed with an unsteady head. Who are the gainers? An indignant "American Hatter" writes to his trade journal that the only beneficiaries are the bicycle manufacturers, "who invest in land families to Europe, there to spend the money that should be distributed upon this side among our own people." He thinks Congress should come to the rescue of the hat trade and "pass a law compelling every bicycle flend to wear a felt hat and buy at least two a season." McKinley will, in all probability, lend a willing ear to that proposition when he gets his millennium in operation. But there are other occupations than bleycle manufacturing which prosper. utchers and groceries are said to be doing more business than ever because of the increased appetites and rejuvenated digestions which riding has caused, and the wayside tavern keepers of the land have awaked from a sleep of half a century ai-

most, to find prosperity once more rolling in But the greatest gainer of all is the American race. An eminent physician is quoted as saying that "not within 200 years has there been any one thing which has so benefited mankind as the invention of the bicycle," that "thousands upon thousands of men and women who till within a few years never got any out-door exercise to speak of, are now devoting half their time to healthy ecreation, are strengthening and develop ng their bodies, and are not only reaping enefit themselves, but are preparing the way for future generations which born of healthy parents. be no doubt about this. As There is a people the Americans have never taken sufficient out-door exercise. We have been a nation of dyspeptics, simply because we did not take sufficient physicial exercise to develop and strengthen our bodies. The bicycle is a wonderful builder up and purger of the system. It not only abolishes indigestion and dyspepsia, but rids the system of that curse of middle and old age, rheumatism, and thus adds enormously to the national good nature as well as to the sum of

As a social revolutionizer it has never had an equal. It has put the human race on wheels and thus changed completely many of the most ordinary processes and methods of the most ordinary processes and methods of social life. It is the great leveler, for not till all Americans got on bicycles was the great American principle, that every man is just as good as any other man, and generally a little better, fully realized. All are on equal terms, all are happier than ever before, and the sufferers in pocket from this universal fraternity and good will may as well make up their minds to the new order of things, for there will be no return to the old. The true philosopher under the new conditions was the watchmaker of the rural New York village who, when he found the demand for watches falling off, gave up dealing in them and went into the bicycle

Fell Thirty Feet and Were Killed. BETHLEHEM, Pa., June 6.-Cyrus Moser was killed and Alex. Kidd fatally injured to-day by the collapse of a scaffold at the top of an elevator shaft at Lips & Sutton's silk mill. The men fell to the cellar, a distance of thirty feet. Moser's neck was broken, and Kidd had almost every bone in his

body broken. Severe Storms.

ST. PAUL, June 6 .- Heavy storms are re-WASHINGTON. June 6.—Minister Ransom has informed the Department of State
that the Mexican government has by dethat the Mexican government has by detree provided for the exemption of import

ST. PAUL, June 6.—Reavy storms are reported to-night from all over the northern part of the State. Eau Claire, Wis., reports three houses struck by lightning. All trains are delayed. Rumors are prevalent of a disaster at Hudson. A cloudburst at Balddisaster at Hudson. A cloudburst at Baldwin, in St. Croix county, did great damage.

ST. PAUL, June 6.—Reavy storms are reported to-night from all over the northern part of the State. Eau Claire, Wis., reports the question was finally decided. The testimony in question consists of many damaging admissions made by Walling to Colonel
Deltsch, in addition to that he (Walling)
knew soon after the holidays that Jackson

WILL HANG HIMSELF ALONZO WALLING BEING CONVICTED ON HIS STORY TO POLICE. Prosecution Winds Up Its Case with a Strong Array of Admissions

from the Prisoner. special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEWPORT, Ky., June 6 .- One would never

think that Alonzo Walling has any dread of the fatal noose which in imagination hangs directly over his head. He was the most unconcerned man in the Newport court room to-day as the prosecution was rounding up its evidence against him. Walling has listened calmly to the sixty-three witnesses who have testified against him, and his countenance has never betrayed by a quiver or a startled look that he realized his danger of going to the gallows. When court adjourned this afternoon every one felt that a stronger case had been made against Walling than that in which Scott Jackson was convicted. of the joint commission to report at the next session a plan for the re-enactment of a law for free alcohol in arts and manufacture of the defense to introduce will stave power of the defense to introduce will stave off a verdict of guilty with the death penalty attached. Walling is expected to take the stand Monday morning when the defense opens, but his story will probably have no more effect on the jury than did Jackson's. A complete and well-substantiated alibi might save Walling's neck, but it would have to be overwhelming and backed up with the testimony of numerous witnesses to se

cure the sympathy of the jury. The main thing lacking in the Walling case was a motive. The general presumption entertained by all was that Walling could not have had any reason or excuse for going into the killing business with Jackson. The prosecution has got around this by showing from Walling's own admission to witnesses that he wished to befriend Jackson. His friendship was so strong that he refused to warn Pearl Bryan when she came to Cincinnati. The evidence is in the line of showing an agreement on Walling's part to help Jackson dispose of the girl and hence it is claimed there was a conspiracy. Here are impor-

First-Walling admitted under arrest that he knew Pearl Bryan was coming to Cin-cinnati, and that Jackson intended to mur-Second-Walling said he would not have warned the girl if he had met her on the night of her arrival.
Third—Cabman Belli swears that when Pearl Bryan arrived at the Grand Central Bepot she asked for Walling as well as Jackson.

Fourth-The next day she wrote Walling's name as well as Jackson's on a note, and said that it could be delivered to either. Fifth-Walling admitted that at one time te agreed to heip in a criminal operation.
Sixth-Walling was seen in Bellevue in Pearl Bryan's and Jackson's company on the Thursday or Friday before the murder. Seventh—On the Thursday night before the murder he was seen in their company n Hayden's restaurant by Attorney A. T

with Pearl Bryan in the Grand Central Depot a few hours before she met her death He turned a deaf ear to all her entreaties Ninth-He was seen at Wallingford's sa-loon at the time the girl and Jackson were there on the fatal Friday night. Tenth-He was seen by Sarah Seither shortly before the murder with Scott Jackson, going along the Licking pike, over which Coachman Jackson says the rockaway was driven to Fort Thomas

Eleventh-Walling admitted that he knew of the bloody clothes after the murder and helped to dispose of them.

Twelfth-He went into Helder's Hotel at 3 o'clock on the Saturday morning of the murder, drenched with rain. He had never slept there before.

Thirteenth—Coachman Jackson's story has been corroborated by Mrs. Virginia

Bowers, who heard a cab twice passs her house in Newport on the night of the mur-der and who heard a man, evidently ex-hausted by running, sink on her steps; by Tom Coyne and Al. Schroeder, who saw a one-horse carriage driven rapidly out the Licking pike about 1 o'clock on the black, rainy night of the murder. SMALLEST CROWD YET.

Every indication Saturday morning pointed to an early conclusion of the Walling Colonel Nelson announced to-day that the prosecution had but five more witnesses, while the defense says it can submit Washington seems undecided in regard to putting Walling on the stand to testify in his own behalf, but it is almost an assured fact that the dental student will teil his own story to the jury.

The court room this morning was a roar ing furnace, so intense was the heat. At 9:30 o'clock, the time of opening court, there were not 'fifty spectators in their seats. This was undoubtedly due to the intense heat, for the crowd was the smallest in the history of the trial. Just before the opening hour Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and Mr. Fred Bryan came n and took their usual seats near the attorneys for the prosecution, while about the same time Walling's two brothers entered the court room from the opposite entrance. The examination of detective John McDermott, who was on the stand when court adjourned Friday evening, was continued. McDermott first identified the cap he found in Walling's room. "I also found a pair of girl's stockings behind Scott Jackson's trunk," continued the witness. "I found a pocketbook with a piece of chain in it, and also a pair of white kid gloves. Then t, and also a pair of white kid gloves. Then | than the income found some napkins marked 'Al Heider' in Walling's trunk."

The evidence about the napkins was stricken out over the protest of the prosecution which wanted to make it appear that Walling had stolen them from the restaurant Attorney Sheperd cross-examined McDer-

"Now, on the Thursday night Walling was arrested, didn't Walling say that Jackson had told him that Pearl Bryan was in a delicate condition and that he (Walling) was asked by Jackson to perform a criminal op-eration?" asked Mr. Shepherd. "Yes, I think he did."

JACKSON'S THREATS. "Then, later, he told you that Jackson had threatened to kill Pearl Bryan?" "Yes, he made that statement."

"Didn't Walling say that he did not take any stock in Jackson's threats?" "I don't remember of him making such "Didn't he say that he thought Jackson

was talking through his hat?" "I don't think so." When Chief of Police Deitsch, of Cincinnati, took the stand he said: Walling told me after his arrest that he met Pearl Bryan at the corner of Fourth and Race streets. I asked him why he went to meet her and he said Jackson sent him there to meet her and take her a message. Walling told me that the meeting was Wednesday, the Wednesday before the mur-

Colonel Washington objected to the witness telling what Walling said to him on the ground that the chief of police told the witness that it was best for him (Walling) to tell all. Colonel Washington held that testimony adduced by such means was Judge Helm overruled the objection, bu

later changed his mind and had it all stricken out for the reason offered by Colonel Washington. Chief Deitsch continued as follows: "I asked Walling if he had a consultation with Jackson in regard to the condition of Pearl Bryan. He said that Jackson told him that Miss Bryan was about to become a mother. He admitted to me that he advised Jackson to give Miss Bryan ergot of rye. Walling told me that he knew that Jackson was going to kill Miss Bryan three days before he killed her. I asked him why he hadn't informed me of Jackson's intention of murdering the girl, but he made no answer, excepting that possibly he did wrong in not doing so."
"Objection sustained," said Judge Helm,

"I had another conversation with Walling," continued Colonel Deitsch. "I asked him where the head of the murdered girl was extent of \$65,000. The origin of the fire is not known, but the police are at work unriver. Then I asked him who killed Pearl Bryan and he said that Scott Jackson did. asked him if he was not present at the time the murder was done and he would not answer. Then I said: 'How do you know Jackson killed Miss Bryam" but his only reply was that he had every reason to believe

Jackson killed the girl."
Colonel Washington then asked to have all of Deitsch's evidence stricken out for the same reason offered above, and the court

intended to bring Pearl Bryan here, and he (Walling) had agreed to perform an abortion on her. Walling told Deitsch that Jackson changed his mind and said he would son changed his mind and said he would kill her with quick poison at some room and make it appear that she had committed suicide; that he changed plans again and said he would kill her and cut her up and scatter the pieces around the city sewers; finally, that for three days before Jackson did kill her he (Walling) knew Jackson was going to cut her head off. All this testimony is put in jeopardy by the fact that Coionel Deltsch, before he obtained it from Walling, told Walling "It would be well for him to tell all about the whole affair."

Sheriff Piummer testified to an admission obtained from Walling in the county jail very much the same in all essential points very much the same in all essential points as that excluded from Colonel Deitsch's evidence. Sheriff Plummer also related the heartless admission by Walling that he would not have warned Pearl Bryan of her impending assassination had he found her at the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Depot on Jan. 27, when she first came to Cin-Detective Witte stated that Walling tolhim after Pearl Bryan came to Cincinnati he had to go and look after her on Thursday because Jackson had to go to Fort Thomas and other points in Kentucky that day. This is the first evidence that has been offered of any exploration of the Kentucky highlands by Jackson before the murder. The defense will doubtless put Walling on

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

the stand on next Monday. It is likely that all next week will be consumed in taking

The Federated Association of Wire Drawers finished its annual meeting at Cleveland yesterday, and adjourned to meet

next year in Cincinnati. J. Atkinson, Vernon Galt and Roy sson, members of the senior class at the Nora Springs Seminary, were drowned in the Cedar river, at Mason City, la., yesterday. The bodies were recovered. They were boating.

LIBERTY STATUE ROTTING.

Wind Whistles Through the Goddess and She is Rapidly Decaying.

New York Journal. Bartholdi's statue of Liberty is so badly out of repair that \$150,000 will be required to place it in proper condition. The gigantic work of art France proudly gave to light and ornament the harbor of New York is rapidly becoming a monument of carelessness. Instead of inspiring the admiration of the visitor, it gives birth to disappointment As you pass beneath the first arch the ooseness of the brokwork is prominently n evidence. The wails are seamed and scarred. Climbing the stairs, rifts through which the light streams are observed on all sides. These were not in existence in the statue at first, but are the result of the rivets intended to hold the huge dress of tant facts which the State has brought out | the goddess in position having tallen out. Liberty's dress is literally ragged and of her attire are loose and so far from being fastened to the next patch that one can insert one's hand between the plates. can insert one's hand between the plates. Rivets that are loose in other places rattle every time a gust of wind strike the folds of the dress on the outside, producing a sound like a gigantic rattle box.

Whenever there is a fold in the dress, the turn of the fold has been subjected for some reason or other to rusting—as it is called with iron—but with copper it is the depositing of verdigris, or oxide of copper.

Many of these rents are large and con-Many of these rents are large and stantly growing in size. In one place, about haif way between the head and feet, twenty-seven rivers have fallen out in a row, leaving the copper plate barely hanging and bent outward. A good push would force an opening sufficient to permit a man to put his whole arm through Liberty's watch

pocket at the waist. At the top, where Miss Liberty's brains ought to be, are windows which are really the openings in the crown surmounting her forchead. These windows are no longer tight and firm. Climb up through the hollow arm that holds aloft the torch. When you are up in the torch, you may look out and down upon the crown of Miss Liberty's head. There six holes in her skull where the bolts have fallen may be observed. Dame Nature is well on in the work of taking out a plate or two of her skull, the most gigantic misce of trephining ever known. The rain piece of trephining ever known. The rain may pour through until some day she will have a fine case of water on the brain.

As the wind blows against the huge pile it rocks, sways and vibrates until only the bravest feel safe. This is getting worse all the time and the statue needs thorough re-inforcing and bracing all over. The steel beams on the inside are powerful enough, but they are thick with rust from the sait air and moisture that come in through the rivet holes and rents of the dress continual-

Once there were electric lights all way up the stairs on the inside. The wires are still there, but the lights are gone. Now only smoky oil lanterns flicker and fume, shedding little light but much nauseous smoke. It is like a climb in a dungeon, except for the light that peeps through the

Liberty has been described as much a Goddess of Light as a Goddess of Liberty. Now she is a goddess of darkness. Not an electric light on the inside, where once there were hundreds. Once the torch had six powerful electric lights flooding the harsix powerful electric lights flooding the har-bor with their piercing rays. Only one is left from the ruin. It is in bad repair, and a man has to be kept on duty every night to climb up and fix it when it goes out. "Wish I had a dollar for every time I have climbed up there," he said to a Sun-day Journal reporter. "I figured it out the other day, and I have climbed up those sairs over six thousand miles."

Not only is the torch almost bereft of light, but the colored lights that were once all about the colored lights that were once all about the crown are gone. Only the places are left where they used to be screwed on. Once more than fifty thousand candle power of lights snone every night from the lofty statue. Now only one light is left and when it fails the statute will be enshrouded in darkness.

Only two men are employed to care for the statue, and they do little. The reason is that Uncle Sam has no money for the purpose. What is spent comes from the

"To say nothing of completing the statue, it would cost at least \$150,000 to do the needed repairs," said one of the employes at the island. "There is no \$150,000 in sight for repairs, and not a cent for completion.

One of the Victims.

Chicago Tribune "The social order has got to be changed, I tell you!" yelled the Anarchist orator, frothing at the mouth. "The vampires that are sucking the life blood of the people must disgorge! The wealth of this country belongs to the men that create it, and they're going to have it! Do you hear? They're going to have it! I see before me men and women who have borne the yoke of slavery so long that their spirit is broken. They bear the mark of servitude in their faces. They know they are ground down under the heel of remorseless tyranny, yet they dare not rise and assert themselves. I see before me on this front seat a man whose face is furrowed with care, in whose eye is a hopeless, discouraged look and who acknowledges allegiance to some hard taskmaster in whose service he is wearing out his life. He dare not call his soul his own. Bowed down under a grinding despotism, half-starved, deprived of the consolations of home because his poor dwelling is a place of desolation and a hideous mockery of a home, he wanders about the streets, longing for death and yet lacking the courage either to rebel against the tyrant that enslaves him or to put an end to his wretched existence! Is it not so, my friend?" "It is!" answered the dejected-locking man at whom the orator was pointing his long and grimy finger. "It is! My wife is clean-ing house."

Losses by Fire.

ERIE, Pa., June 6.—The mammoth new flour warehouse of the Anchor line in this city was destroyed by fire early this morning. A heavy rainstorm came up during the progress of the fire, which probably saved several adjoining elevators and freight houses. The body of James Goodwin, the night watchman of the warehouse, was found in the vessel slip alongside the warehouse this morning. It is rumored that the fire was started by incendiaries and the watchman put out of the way to prevent his giving an alarm. The loss is estimated

NEW YORK, June 6.-Fire in the leather factory of Howard & McDermitt, at Schneck street and Park avenue, Brooklyn, did \$150,-000 damage, gutted three buildings and was the means of putting five hundred persons out of work. Incendiarism is suspected. NEW BRITAIN, Conn., June 6.-The Booth Block, the largest business block in the city, was damaged by fire to-day to the der the belief that it was incendiary.

Attempt to Lynch an Ohioan. XENIA, O., June f.—At Cedarville, Rome Murray, while drunk, tried to kill his wife and baby with a hatchet. Their condition is dangerous. A crowd of enraged citizens tried to lynch Murray, but he was put in jail at Xenia before they could act. Obituary.

FLINT, Mich., June 6.—Ex-Governor Joseph W. Begole died at a late hour last night. He had been gradually failing for two years.

e was eighty-one years old and leaves idow and several children.

WESTERN AND SOUTHERN DEMS. WORSHIPERS OF WHITE METAL.

Utah Delegates to Chicago Instructed -Result of Primaries in Georgia, Arkansas and Texas.

SALT LAKE, Utah, June 6.-Judge Powers, of the State committee, called the Democratic State convention to order to-day. Colonel A. C. Ellis, of Salt Lake, was made temporary chairman. Colonel Ellis in his speech said the party should adopt a platform for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and referred to Secretary Morton as a "Chrysanthemum statesman." David Evans, of Ogden, was made permanent

An effort was made to bring up an antichurch resolution, but it was quickly smothered. J. L. Rawlins, chairman of the resolutions committee, then presented the brief platform, which was adopted. The money plank follows:

plank follows:
"The Democratic party of Utah, believing that the restoration of the money of the Constitution is of paramount importance, declares in favor of the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, re-gardless of the action or policy of other nations; gold and silver coin to be a full legal-tender for all debts, public and pri-

The delegates to the Chicago convention were instructed to vote as a unit "in favor of the adoption of the foregoing principle" and for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President "known to be sincerely and steadfastly in favor of carry-ing the principle into operation." Moses Thatcher was nominated by acclamation for one of the delegates at large. The other five delegates were elected by ballot, and the following were chosen: O. W. Powers and J. L. Rawlins, of Salt Lake; R. C. Chambers, of Park City; David Evans, of Ogden, and A. S. R. Thurman, Provo.

Georgia Democratic Primaries. ATLANTA, Ga., June 6.-Returns received up to 11 o'clock from county primaries and mass meetings held throughout Georgia today for selection of delegates to the Democratic State convention leave the result in much doubt, but it is certain that a majority of those chosen are for free silver. In the Eleventh district, represented by gold-standard men carried the day, and in the Second district it is probable that Byron B. Bower, soundmoney candidate for Congress, has been
nominated to succeed Representative Russell. A hot fight has been waged in the
Fifth district, in which Atlanta is situated,
between Congressman Livingston and
Charles I. Brannan. At this hour Livingston's renomination seems certain. In the Eighth district Congressman Lawson, gold standard, appears from incomplete esti-mates received so far, to have been successful against the opposition of William Howard, his free-silver opponent. The ma-jority of the countles which acted on the senatorial question went for Charles F. Crisp for Senator, to succeed John B. Gordon. Following counties either selected gold-standard delegates to the State convention, or went for Fleming G. Dubignon for Senator: Montgomery, Jackson, Johnson, Banks, Barrien, Lowndes, Coffee, Clinch, Baldwin, Dougherty, Oconee, Greene, Clarke, Thomas and Wilkes.

The Coliseum Ready for Democrats CHICAGO, June 6 .- Everything is now in readiness at the Coliseum for the national Democratic convention to be held in July. The blue print of the appointments, as submitted by architect Beman and ratified by Mr. Canda, representing the Democratic national committee, has been formally accepted by the board of directors. Dimensions of the space to be occupied by the convention are seven hundred feet in length and three hundred feet in width. The total seating capacity is fifteen thousand. On the Sixty-third-street side of the building is the public reception hali, 250 by 250 in size. The western side of this immense lobby will be lined with refreshment stands. The acoustic facilities of the immense building have been satisfactorily tested and have proved an agreeable surprise. Seats have been arranged with due consideration for an unobstructed view. The building will be lighted by electricity.

Morrison's Boomer at Chicago. CHICAGO, June 6 .- Ex-Congressman William S. Forman, of East St Louis, the to-day and urged the organization to abandon the idea of holding a State convention separate and distinct from Governor Altgeld's silver meeting at Peoria. The meeting was called for the purpose of gathering together the prominent gold leaders of the party in Illinois and deciding on organizing a bolting State convention. Mr. Forman declared it to be his firm conviction that it clared it to be his firm conviction that it was an ill-advised plan and would do the party no material good, but, on the contrary, meant political suicide to many party leaders. Mr. Forman also intimated that Morrison will accept the presidential nomination on a silver platform.

Quayites Probably Beaten. PITTSBURG, June 6.-The Allegheny county Republican primaries this afternoon county. The very large vote polled will preclude the giving of actual figures to-night, but it is evident at I o'clock that the Quay people have been beaten. At midnight Senator Flinn said they had repeated the victory of March. The contest was between the regular Republicans and the Quayites, or reformers. The reformers have carried Allegheny City, Milivale, Sewickley and probably Homestead. In McKeesport victory is claimed by both sides. The regulars have carried Pittsburg overwhelmingly and have secured the Third and Fifth legislative

districts and claim the Sixth.

Jones Sweeps Arkansas. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 6 .- Democratic primary elections were held in twenty-five counties in this State to-day. Returns received from eighteen counties indicate that Jones, for Governor, has swept the field. He will probably go into the con-vention, which meets here on the 18th inst., with not less than five hundred votes. In some townships he received all the votes cast. This city was carried by Jones by about 200 majority. Hull, for Secretary of State, and Bunn, for Congress, appear to have received the indorsement of the voters for their respective offices.

Wanamaker Probably Defeated. HUNTINGTON, Pa., June 6.-The Republican primaries in this county to-night were hotly contested. The principal fight was between Boies Penrose and John Wana-maker for senatorial delegates. Up to mid-night only sixteen districts out of sixty-one, have reported. These give Penrose 637 and Wanamaker 421. No reliable estimate can be made on the result. Dr. H. C. Chisholm, Representative P. M. Lyttle and ex-Repre-sentative J. S Bare are probably successful for the Legislature.

Sound-Money Dems. Didn't Vote. DALLAS, Tex., June 6 .- Democratic primaries over the State to-day developed the fact that the gold-standard Democrats refrained from voting. The vote, compared with that for Governor two years ago, shows a great falling off, due to lack of interest generally. The primaries resulted in favor of silver.

Proctor at the Ohio Mecca. CANTON, O., June 6 .- Senator Proctor, of Vermont, called on Major McKinley to-day. He said he was sure of two things-that the presidential nominee will be a resident of Canton, and that he, Senator Proctor, is not a candidate for the vice presidency. 16-to-1 Ohioans.

CLEVELAND, O., June 6 .- The Democratic conventions of Jefferson and Tuscarawas counties to-day declared for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Royalty and Literature.

The one mission which royalty might ful-fill to the education and refinement of man-kind, i. e., that of elevating the general tastes and making the horrors of sport un-fashionable, it is incapable of doing, because it is in these respects the most prominent of all offenders itself. The gaudiest and most miserable of modern achitecture pleases it the most; in art it has the same coarse the most; in art it has the same coarse taste; to society it does nothing except injury; of literature happily it knows nothing (Emperor William's favorite author is Georges Ohnet, and his grandmama's is William Black), so that it can do but little harm to it except in so far that all literature suffers in a sense from the low tone of its own age. And manners, which should be, and in a measure inevitably are, the outcome of royalty, receive their model at the hands of

Ouida, in June Forum.

ert and who pass more than half their lives in railway trains, in rushing from one race course, one barracks or one wholesale laughter of animals to another.

CANNOT OUST MR. MORGAN.

A Democratic Trick in West Indianapolis That Failed.

S. A. Morgan, of West Indianapolis, declares that he will continue to hold his position as a member of the School Board of that suburb, in spite of the efforts of a Democratic Council to oust him. Some time ago Mr. Morgan sold his property in West Indianapolis and bought a farm. It was never his intention to move to the farm, he says, and although his wife went there to spend a few weeks, hoping it would benefit her health, he remained in West Indianapolis and engaged to lease a cottage as soon as it should be vacated. The feeling against Mr. Morgan antedates the recent election, when the Democrats obtained a majority, and has its origin in the removal of D. K. Armstrong, superintendent of the West Indianapolis schools. Armstrong is a prother-in-law of Councilman Dickson, who until the recent election was a member of the Democratic minority in the Council. As soon as the Democrats obtained a majority in Council Dickson began fomenting a feeling against Morgan, whom he considered rensible for the removal of Superintendent astrong. He and other Demo hought, and some of them openly boasted, hat by removing Morgan they could secure reappointment of Armstrong, although his place had been filled by the appointment A. E. Martin, who was chosen by the nool Board prior to the election Seizing upon the pretext that Mr. Morgan had voluntarily surrendered his right to rep-resent West Indianapolis, the Council declared his office vacant, and last Monday night pretended to elect his successor in the person of J. T. Eiliot, at the same time electing James M. Tooley to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of S. A. Hogue. The statute provides that one member of the School Board shall be elected each year by the Council, and within five

days after the election the board shall meet and organize by the election of a president, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Morgan and his Republican associate, Mr. T. P. Overnan, together with Mr. Tooley, met and or-ganized the board Tuesday night. Mr. Elot made no effort to attend the meeting. Mr. Overman was chosen president, Mr. Morgan secretary and Mr. Tooley treasurer. Tooley attempted to vote for Elliot as secretary, but Mr. Morgan, who was still president, refused to record the vote as illegal. All have since filed bonds with the auditor.

DENIED BY MR. HUBBARD. Says the Charges Made by F. C. Knapp of Fraud Are Groundless.

Yesterday W. W. Hubbard, who has been out of the city, made 2 most emphatic denial of the charges made against him in the complaint of Friend C. Knapp for damages. for an alleged transaction in which Knapp charges that Hubbard and Thomas C. Cole, by making false representations to him, induced him to buy stock in the Educational Playing Card Company when it was insolvent. Knapp alleged in his complaint that it had been represented to him by the defendants, Hubbard and Cole, that the company was solvent and had accounts due to the amount of \$500 and was doing a prosperous business, but that the first week after he bought some stock the company was ejected from its office for nonpayment of rent and that he never received any of the salary promised or any return on his stock.

Mr. Hubbard denies all the statements contained in the complaint and says the publication of them has done him a great injustice. He says Knapp will not be able to substantiate any of them on the trial of the

TRAVELING IN LUXURY. Members of "The Rivals" Company

Enjoyed Their Rapid Tour. Boston Transcript. At an early hour this morning the members of "The Rivals" company reached this city, having just come from Albany, N. Y., where they played yesterday. Their brief season together has been full of interest to the players, and their travels about the country have been of the pleasantes? description.

country have been of the pleasantes; description. When the tour was first planned the managers were quick to appreciate the fact that nothing could be too good for players of the high standing of this company of famous people. The traveling arrangements, therefore, were completed with the purpose of making life enjoyable while on the road. Four special Pullman cars were engaged for their exclusive use. In many places these were made a part of regular many places these were made a part of regular express trains, and frequently they formed a special train, with right of way. So carefully was everything planned that little time was lost in connection with trains, and what are known to railroad men as "careful orders" mere given to men as "careful orders" were given to en-gineers all along the route. Local passen-ger and freight trains were frequently side-tracked for the benefit of this special train, and mail trains alone took precedence over

The cars are sixty-five feet long and of the greatest allowable width. Two of them are appropriately named "Rivals" and "Sheridan," respectively. They are magnificently fitted up with every possible convenience for the comfort of the travelers. These two cars have separate state rooms, each of which is furnished with a small upright brass bedstead, a dressing-case, con fortable lounging chair, and many little contrivances which add materially to the welfare of the occupant. Each little room is beautifully finished in the matter of decorations and upholstery work. A narrow passageway runs along one side of the car, the different rooms leading from this. At one end of the car there is a dining room, which is used for that purpose in one of them, while in the other the room is set apart for a library. All the meals are served on board, a competent cook and teward traveling with the company, Fresh supplies have been placed aboard from place to place, and the cuisine has been equal to that of any first-class hotel. All of the company have felt thoroughly at home in this palatial train, and Mrs. John Drew, in whom everybody is interested, has more than once said that all these luxuries of travel have so appealed to her that anything less will be hard to meet in future journeys. Though she is seventy-six years of age, Mrs. Drew is said by the managers to be the first to get up and be present at breakfast each morning, and is always the first to reach the theater for a erformance and to be back at the hotel train after the play is over. The third and fourth cars are used for the maids and the men servants of the company, waiters and train hands. The managers and executive staff have their quarters in the cars with the players. A business office with safe, desk, typewriter and other conveniences is found in a part of one car. The baggage,

scenery and properties fill the remainder of the cars. Thirty-six people in all travel on the train as a part of the company.

There have been many pleasant episodes during the month's trip. A few days ago there was a birthday party aboard the train. Fanny Rice has her little child with her, and the company celebrated its birthday by having general festivities, which included the decoration of the cars with quantities. the decoration of the cars with quantitie of flowers. The company regard this child as their mascot. At Detroit, last week, the company arrived in that city from Toledo, and found that they had miscalculated as to time. Detroit is different from most cities, in that it has three systems of time. These are the Western, Central and railroad. This led to confusion, and the players had threequarters of an hour only in which to get to the theater and dress for their parts. The special scenery and properties had to be carted to the theater and placed in position, but all this was accomplished in the short time allowed, and the curtain went up on

A Long-Pelt Want.

Chicago Record. "Perkins has resigned from the Improved Order of Red Men "Yes, he is getting up an organization called the Improved Order of White Men."

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It is the same with a human being. If his body is all out of order and run-down his body is all out of order and run-down, he will not be able to enjoy anything, no matter how full of enjoyment it may be for other people. If he is just a little bit out of order, if he "is not sick, but doesn't feel just right" he will only be able to enjoy things in a half-hearted sort of way. The nearer he is to being perfectly well, the nearer will his capacity for enjoyment be perfect. To really live, and to take his part in the work and pleasure of the world, his body must be in perfect condition. If this condition doesn't exist something is wrong and something ought to be done. That something nine cases in ten means the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It works directly on Medical Discovery. It works directly the digestive organs, and on the blood through these on every tissue of the whole body. It makes the appetite good, the digestion perfect and nutrition rapid and easy. It supplies rich, red blood to all the tissues and builds up solid, healthful fiesh. It brings perfect health and restores vig-It brings perfect health and restores vigorous, springy vitality. It makes every function in life a pleasure instead of a drag. It is an invigorating tonic as well as the greatest blood-purifier of the age. You can get it at any drug store. If you care to know more about it, and about your own physical make-up, send 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only and receive absolutely free a copy of Dr. Pierce's celebrated book, "Common Sense Medical Adviser"—1008 pages, profusely illustrated. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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